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[1206]

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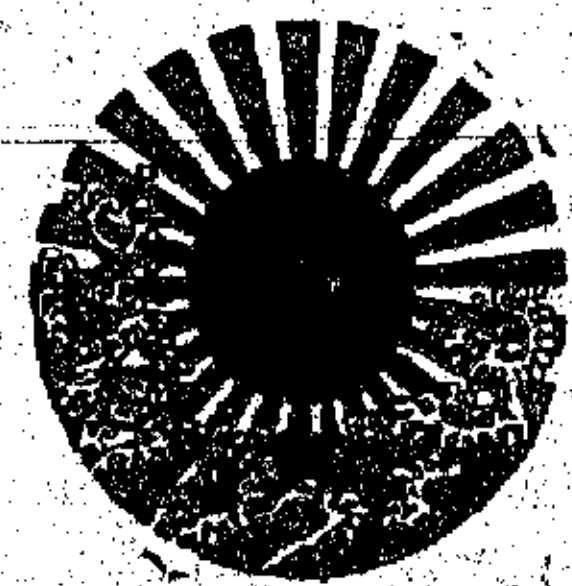
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[1205]

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[106]

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[1211]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the GENERAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber.
TOMORROW
3.15 p.m.—Fifth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.
Monday, 28th Oct.—
Noon—Deity Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

TWO YEARS WITH THE ENEMY.

WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE LEVANT.

RAVAGE OF LOCUSTS.

The writer of the following article is an American lady who has recently returned from Beirut, Syria, by way of Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

The Levant is starving. This is no figure of speech, but the literal truth. We left the country exactly two months ago, a party of six—two from Armenia, four from Syria; five American and one Greek. We crossed the whole of Europe at war, visited the four countries of the Central Powers, and saw a lot that we would rather forget than remember. But nothing existing in Europe can even be compared with present conditions in Asiatic Turkey. To give here a complete picture of the effect of the war there is impossible. From our varied and manifold impressions during the two years we passed there I shall select a few of general interest.

When, at the beginning of September, 1914, things began to look black for Turkey, the British Consul-General in Beirut, Mr. Cumberbatch, showed a remarkably clear insight into conditions as they were then and were probably going to be. A general warning was given to British subjects—especially to those in out-stations—to leave the country, if possible, at the first opportunity. The reasons given for this advice were the expected scarcity of money, dearth of food, and general tied-up conditions all over the country. Many of us were inclined to think that he was exaggerating. Several English families which might have left without great loss to their positions laughed at the Consul's alarmist ideas and stayed. One family we knew went to Cyprus, stayed there for a few weeks, and then came back, greatly annoyed that nothing was happening after all. Mr. Cumberbatch, however, went on advising all families, and practically ordering all single ladies engaged in mission work in Syria to leave the country.

That part of the British Consular archives which Mr. Cumberbatch did not destroy before leaving was left at the Consulate under the protection of the United States Consul-General. The American protection, which at first seemed a safeguard, proved a very little value. The United States Consul-General sealed up the archives, but as soon as the Turkish officials realized that there was no military backing behind his refusal to give them up they daily became bolder in their attitude, and at last broke the seals and seized them.

FRENCH SYMPATHIES PUNISHED.

A great panic among the population followed. Arrests of members of the best Syrian families began to take place in quick succession. All the people arrested belonged to families which had been connected with the French Consulate. It became known that among the French papers a number had been found which proved political sympathies so strong that the Turkish Government termed them high treason. There had been as great a panic among the Syrians with British sympathies, but none of them were touched.

The arrests were followed by trials by Court-martial at Alep. Men whom we knew personally, with whom we had been on committees, with whom we had dined and played tennis, whom we looked upon as the best and most enlightened of their country, were beaten, tortured, deported, and put to death. There were days when a dozen at a time were hanged in the public square of Beirut at dawn, the dead bodies being left there for some hours. A buzz of fear hung over the city. No man dared trust his neighbour. The end of this tragedy only came in the beginning of 1915.

Syria and Palestine have only one outlet to the sea. To the east and south lies the desert, to the north Asia Minor, with which until shortly before the war the only communication was by mule paths and a few carriage roads. Beirut, the most important port on the Syrian coast, has railway connections with Aleppo, Damascus, and Arabia, but these lines only enlarge the hinterland, and do not in any way form a connection with the outside world. A number of French, English, Italian, Russian, and Greek liners used to touch regularly at Beirut once or twice a week.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Shortly after the beginning of the war all this changed. A strict French blockade was put in force, and Syria was suddenly thrown on its own resources. So far as food is concerned, the crops of the Lebanon, of Northern Syria, and of Asia Minor can feed a country many times larger than their own. The first year, therefore, there was no deficiency, except of European articles. There was a good deal of poverty owing to lack of work, but, thanks to liberal funds provided by the American Red Cross, we were able to distribute flour weekly and keep a great number of men and women in regular employment. The men did street cleaning and road improving, giving the municipality a splendid object-lesson of what could be done in this line. The women did sewing, embroidery, and lace-making, and the winter passed with difficulty but without desperate need so far as we knew. Spring, we hoped, would improve matters.

But now came a first calamity. Spring, instead of bringing relief, brought the locusts. The remembrance of them still haunts me and gives me a feeling that I can only describe as nausea. It seemed rather interesting at first, a new experience. All around us the people went out into their fields and gardens beating tin cans and shouting to scare the enormous insects away before they settled down to feed. They flew in light swarms—some 20 to the square foot perhaps, one or two layers above each other.

In the late afternoon they disappeared. Next morning they returned. The swarms were heavier now, and gave a grayish cloudy appearance to the sky. They flew high and passed over us without apparent intention of settling. A few hours later they appeared again, flying lower now and in still denser clouds. The steady sub-tropical sunlight was changed into a fluttering, uncertain, wavering half-dimness. The rustling of wings became very strong. Wherever they passed they soiled the ground and everything on it. They stained our clothes when we went outside. It was impossible to hang out washing. The beating and shouting still went on around us, but it began to grow tired. A general discouragement seemed to make itself felt.

Next morning the locusts were out before we were. Their masses now seemed almost solid. We noticed that the young shoots and buds in the gardens were eaten. They stayed for about a week. Every evening before sunset they settled, always eating, of course, though not quite so ravenously as we had expected. At the end of the week they all settled on the sandy plains between the coast and the fertile mountain slopes, covering square miles with a heavy coating of black and yellow. There they died—after having laid their eggs.

HORRORS OF THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Now we began to realize that the real plague was yet to come. Hundreds of men and boys were sent out by the Red Cross to dig up the eggs buried in the sand, thousands of bags-full were gathered and destroyed—all in vain. After a short time the little ones began to come out. They do not fly, but like armies of large black ants they marched across the sandy plain until they reached the first field. There they stopped to eat, and never moved until every plant had been stripped. Herbs, bushes, and trees were left naked, robbed even of their bark. The diabolical armies moved on, never pausing, stronger every day. Everywhere as they approached the villages there was at first a burst of determination. The people were going to fight them; they would protect their crops, their families' sustenance for the next winter. Hedges of thorns and brambles were built round the fields; but the locusts came on, silent, gnawing, growing—one often eating another if he happened to get hold of his neighbour instead of a leaf or bough.

At the thorny barricades they immediately began to climb and creep through. Then the owners of the field, when the whole hedge was filled with young locusts, set fire to it. Millions of insects were destroyed in that way, but myriads were moving on behind, creeping over the smouldering branches and bodies, burning up themselves, leaving room for the next. New thorny branches were thrown down and burnt up again, but the branches gave out long before the locusts died. Then large bodies of men gathered early, before sunrise, when the night air had thickened the wings of the insects and they stuck as if lifeless to trunks and branches. One big missionary college sent out at 2 o'clock at night some hundreds of students, who killed thousands and thousands of them before sunrise. But all in vain; next morning new thousands to take their places.

At the end of July, when the insects had finished their last metamorphosis and begun to fly, the whole olive and grape crop of the Lebanon and Southern Syria had gone. The wheat crop in the north was damaged in places, but not ruined. The fruit trees had suffered, but might still yield some harvest.

THE APPROACH OF STARVATION.

So, we entered the autumn of 1915. Towards spring, cases of starvation began to be known. People were found in the streets unconscious, and were carried to the hospitals. We passed women and children lying by the roadside with closed eyes and ghastly, pale faces. It was a common thing to find people searching the garbage heaps for orange peel, old bones, or other refuse, and eating them greedily when found. Everywhere women could be seen seeking eatable weeds among the grass along the roads. Terrible reports began to run through the city. The priest of a mountain village had to come down to another village to beg some men to help him bury the dead that were lying about in the streets. From a very reliable source we heard that in the Kesserman, a barren district in the Lebanon range, cases had been found of the eating of human flesh. Times.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Friday, Oct. 27th.—Maxim Gunners. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co-Sergt-Major.
Saturday, Oct. 28th.—Defaulters' Drill, 4.30 p.m., under Chief Inspector Mason.

COMMENDATION.

P. V. Karim Deen is commended by the Hon. C.S.P. for intelligent action in the Yau-mat Coal Stealing case on the 11th inst.
(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (R.)

JOHN BULL IN IRELAND.

[BY THE RIGHT HON. G. W. E. RUSSELL.]

As a rule, I am wholly free from the dramatic illusion. To me a play is a performance, good or bad as the case may be, but bearing little or no relation to reality. An exception to this rule was supplied by "John Bull's Other Island." When the Liberal carpet-bagger proclaimed to the Irish peasants the immortal truth that "What Ireland wants is a strong Liberal Government," my own voice came back to me, echoed from the platform of the 'eighties. John Bull in Ireland is not seen at his best; but, before we discuss his doings, let us consider his character.

In the first place, we are no longer, as Ruskin used to say that we were, "indigenous in race—a race mingled of the best northern blood." Within the last fifty years abundant tributaries of foreign blood—French, German, Jewish, American—have flowed into the main life-current of the nation. Even I who pen these pages, though a thorough-going Englishman, am not of purely English blood. I am compounded of English and Celtic blood in the proportion of two and two. And, whenever the Celtic element is introduced, it modifies even visibly the phlegmatic temperament which used to characterise John Bull.

Then, again, as to his external characteristics, the type has changed out of all recognition, as everyone can see who compares a snapshot of a contemporary crowd with *Punch's* John Bull of fifty years ago. When the external characteristics are completely changed, do the internal characteristics remain what they were? In some respects, yes. Burke professed his reliance on "the ancient and inbred integrity and piety, good nature and good humour, of the English people," and those qualities are still the bed-rock of national character. In spite of all that is said, England remains the most religious country in Europe. I am old enough to remember the astonishment of the French newspapers when, at the crisis of King Edward's dangerous illness of 1871, the English people betook themselves, like one man, to prayer. And the phenomenon which then caused so much astonishment is a commonplace to-day.

THE RELIGIOUS ENGLISHMAN.
But while this characteristic of essential religiousness remains the same, it certainly has gathered round it, in the years, some less admirable attributes. The old John Bull was obstinate, pig-headed, narrow-minded; but he was hypocritical—or rather, he was an inverted hypocrite. He was ashamed of seeming as good as he really was, and was apt to keep his spiritual experiences to himself. Quite different is the aspect which he presents to a critical world to-day. Here is an American appreciation of him. "The Briton is the modern Pharisee, who has looted the world, and for a pretence makes long prayers. He never ceases to boast that he is whipped by France at Waterloo and Trafalgar, and bested the whole Continent at the Game of Grab." To what a pass have we come when John Bull's grandchildren thus satirise his methods!

Another characteristic of the traditional John Bull was his serene contentment with things as they are. He was, as Sydney Smith said, "delighted with every existing institution and almost every existing circumstance." Such a one was Byron's typical John Bull. He liked our taxes, when they're not too many; He liked a sea-coal fire, when not too dear; He liked a beef-steak, too, as well as any.

Had no objection to a pot of beer. Fifty years later Whyte, Melville, another social critic who saw life from the top, said of his typical Englishman—"He shaved scrupulously, drank port wine, and believed in the *Times*. To-day an Englishman may be as hairy as Sam; his doctor tells him that port is poison to him; and he has views about the Northcliffe Press. He travels—which his forefathers never did—and comes back with unsavoury preferences for German stoves or Italian wood-fires; thinks a skinny chicken and thin Moselle the true diet; and is more than half inclined to prefer bureaucracy to self-government."

John Bull honestly despised all foreigners. Lord Palmerston was never more typically and representatively British than when he called Germany "that country of d—d professors." We were reared from our cradles in the creed that "Foreigners don't wash"; and that statement seemed to hold the key of all international perplexities. We believed absolutely that no foreigner could ride, row, or shoot; and, in spite of a good deal of experience to the contrary, we half believed that foreigners could not fight.

THE SPOON OF FOREIGNERS.
Even darker suspicions of his European neighbours haunted the unregenerate mind of John Bull. Foreigners were conspirators. Foreigners were debauchees. Foreigners were either idolators or atheists. I have heard that, after my great-uncle, Lord William Russell, was murdered by his Swiss valet, it was for many years impossible for a foreign servant to get a place in London.

A greatly-increased acquaintance with the world outside England has modified these insular prejudices of the traditional John Bull. We have been forced to admit that foreigners can fight and Colonials ride. We have learnt to behave ourselves with comparative decency in foreign churches. We no longer denounce the Roman Catholic religion as "a lie and a heathenish superstition." America no longer has occasion to complain of that "condescension" on the part of English people which once stirred Lowell's indignation. It is chiefly in reference to Ireland that John Bull still vaunts himself with offensive superiority.

Long ago Matthew Arnold pointed out that one of the chief reasons for the eternal misunderstanding between Ireland and England was the fact that the English were represented in Ireland chiefly by people like Murdstone and Quinion in "David Copperfield," and by the products of Salem House and Mr. Creakle. "The Irish people," he said, "are capable of feeling thoroughly the attraction of the power of manners," but they do not feel it in the case of those who compose the English garrison. "The genuine, unmitigated Murdstone is the common uneducated Englishman." (Continued at foot of next Column.)

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A HOUSE, at Observatory Villa, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
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A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.
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Apply— M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. (1097)

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FILATS in "EWO MESS" No. 8, THE PEAK.
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GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to— "H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. (940)

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OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. (518)

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to— CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. (522)

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NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, BRANFORD, CLARENCE from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. (1204)

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OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. HOUSE in King's Buildings, CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road, Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
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NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. NO. 8, BURBOW STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN. NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP. NO. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, FRANK KELLY STREET, 56, PEAK. "GLENSHIELD," No. 14, Plantation Road, PEAK. "HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. NO. 9, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). NO. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 14, Des Voeux Road Central.

middle-class Englishman, who has come forth from Salem House, and Mr. Creakle. He is seen in full force, of course, in the Protestant north; but throughout Ireland he is a prominent figure of the English garrison. Him the Irish see, see him only too much and too often; and he represents to them the promise of English civilisation. Thirty years have passed, and, as far as his relations with Ireland are concerned, John Bull remains the same graceful figure that Matthew Arnold knew so well. All this time he has been governing Ireland, with the results which we saw last Easter, but perhaps he is now approaching the end of the reign.—*Daily News*.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY
ILLEGAL POSSESSION.

Two Chinese were arrested as they were going on board the s.s. *Haiten* on Wednesday for having in their possession, the one a automatic pistol, and the other 200 rounds of ammunition suitable for it. They were taken to the Central Police Station and were subsequently released on bail of \$500 each. They failed to answer to the summons to appear at the Police Court yesterday morning, and the bail money was exonerated.

THE WRONG PLACE TO QUARREL.

Two coolies started a quarrel outside the Hongkong Hotel, which, Inspector Kent said at the Police Court, "cannot be allowed." It seems that from words they came to blows, and, to put an end to the disturbance, the Indian constable in charge of the richa stand had to leave his post and fall advantage was taken of his absence by the richa coolies to rush about for fares. Mr. Melbourne suitably admonished the men and imposed a fine of \$1 on each.

FROM THE FRYING PAN TO THE FIRE.

Before Mr. Melbourne, yesterday, a Chinese appeared on a charge of stealing a blanket from a house. Prisoner visited the house on the pretence of looking for a friend, and, finding no one in but a little servant maid, appropriated the blanket. He was on his way down the stairs with his booty when he was met by the master of the house.

The prisoner, who had previously been sentenced to three months imprisonment for larceny and had escaped from the police, was sent to prison for six months.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

Presumably acting on information received, an officer called at a house at 27, Des Vaux Road, West, and there found 414 tacks of prepared opium cleverly concealed between the false bottoms of two trunks, which had been bought in Annam, Cochinchina.

The owner of the chests (a Chinese) disclaimed all knowledge of the opium, and Mr. Hind, solicitor, who defended him at the Police Court yesterday, told Mr. Melbourne that the man's appearance could not possibly lead anyone to suppose that he had sufficient money to invest in opium.

A fine of \$20,000, or nine months' imprisonment in default, was the sentence.

TAILORS IN TROUBLE.

Four tailors appeared before Mr. Melbourne on a charge of assaulting two fellow tradesmen. The accused, it was stated, belonged to the Tailors' Guild, which the complainants had declined to join.

Chief Detective Inspector Murison, who prosecuted, asked for a remand, and remarked that the trouble really dated back to the tailors' strike of 1915.

Mr. Hind, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the accused, characterised the application as "outrageous."

Inspector Murison said the remand was required to allow both sides to make inquiries. He asked that bail should be fixed at \$100 in each case.

The application was granted.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6.30 p.m., October 25th.

Cyclone or typhoon over S. China Sea, direction unknown.

1.30 p.m., October 26th.

Cyclone or typhoon over S. China Sea, moving west.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. R. H. Parker, of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and his chauffeur, were both thrown out of the motor-car in which they were driving in Shanghai recently. The chauffeur swerved in order to avoid running over a wheelbarrow coolie, and momentarily lost control of the car, which dashed into a concrete pole. The car was wrecked and both Mr. Parker and the chauffeur were thrown out violently to the ground. Mr. Parker's face was badly cut, his arm was damaged, and he suffered considerably from shock. The chauffeur was also severely injured, his jaw having come in contact with the steering wheel as he was thrown forward.

SPORT.**CHAMPIONSHIP OF ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.****RESULT OF THE DRAW.**

The draw for the Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club has resulted as follows:—

W. D. Kraft and Capt. Campbell.
G. S. Archtree and Dr. Lindsay Woods.
A. B. Stewart and E. J. Grist.
E. V. D. Parr and R. O. Hutchison.
R. E. Lindell and E. Davidson.
S. H. Dodwell and C. E. H. Beavis.
Capt. Dewar and R. A. Brand.
K. Brashay and Bulmer Johnson.

The first and second rounds are to be played off by Sunday, October 29th, the third and fourth rounds by Sunday, November 5th, and the final of 36 holes by Sunday, November 12th.

CRICKET.**HONGKONG C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.**

The following will represent the University in the above match on Saturday, at 2 p.m., on the Club ground:—

Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), R. Ponsbury, Fane, G. E. Marley, K. Brashay, F. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, A. H. Rumball, A. de Sousa, D. Dixon, W. Hall, and Chow Yat Cheng. Scorer, G. S. K. Kwok.

The Club will be represented by the following:—

G. E. Aubrey, R. M. Austin, A. A. Claxton, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith, M. M. Maas, L. D. McNicoll, E. J. R. Mitchell, J. Stalker, H. H. Taylor, and F. Syme Thomson.

KOWLOON C.C. v. R.E. AND DEPARTMENTS.

For this match to be played at Kowloon tomorrow, Kowloon will be represented by the following:—

J. P. Robinson, J. V. Braga, B. D. Evans, W. H. Stapleton, E. J. Edwards, J. H. Mend, S. E. Green, C. C. Stark, P. J. McKenzie, W. L. Weaver, and H. Overy.

KOWLOON C.C. NEW PAVILION.

It was unanimously decided at an extraordinary meeting of members of the Kowloon C.C. to erect a new and enlarged pavilion at an estimated cost of \$15,000. The question of a site has been left to the General Committee, and the consideration of the extension of the ground will be left in abeyance until a site for the pavilion has been decided upon. A friend of the Club has expressed his willingness to advance the initial cost of the scheme.

In view of future heavy expenditure, it has been decided to increase the entrance fee from \$15 to \$25, and the annual subscription will be \$15 instead of \$10. The Military members' subscription will be increased from \$10 to \$25, but the seafaring members' fees will not be changed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**CLUB v. R.G.A.**

The following will represent the Club in this game with the R.G.A. tomorrow, kick-off 4.20 p.m.:—Goldenberg; Ralston and Bailton; Bremner, Stewart, and Bond; McTavish, Robinson, Walker, Chassels, and Rodger.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING, 1916.**NOTES ON THE TRAINING.**

The training course for the forthcoming race meeting (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) has been a very dry one, and rain will be welcomed, as the track is extremely hard, besides which, now that the inner track has been raised by at least a foot and a half, with a mixture of mud and sand, riding is of no pleasure on account of the dust. Of course, the one great topic of conversation at the races just now is the attempt to pick out the winner of the St. Leger, and this race, the classic event of the meeting, so far promises to be an open one, with Winsome Dahlia and Black Diamond about equal favourites. The former has been sent along lately, and his supporters can well be satisfied with his condition and performance. Black Diamond has not been extended yet—"J. J.", we all know, does not believe in times. Hazelard is extending himself nicely, and so is Mush, a vastly improved pony; although the latter is fancied, however, he is probably hardly good enough to do the trick. Candlelight has not been well liked lately, but is coming along well just now; he may have been let down, as the pony has certainly done a lot of work. Sentry requires watching; he has the best of the weights and we know he can stay. His gallop of 12 miles on Wednesday morning was well liked, and he is still on the heavy side. He could do with more work, as he is a gross pony. Banfield (late Banai) does not appeal to one, and it is feared that owing to his summer indisposition his owners may not get him right in time to do justice to him this autumn. Nirvana is under suspicion, and it is doubtful whether his leg will hold out much longer. Hellepost, the Tintain pony, who is also known by other names, has been very carefully prepared, and is certainly in good condition. This pony will probably give a good account of himself. Oasis and Paragon are "off," and it seems that the former has a very poor chance of catching the judge's eye this meeting.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.**KOWLOON C.C. TO INVEST IN THE WAR LOAN.**

It has been decided by the members of the Kowloon C.C. to subscribe a sum of \$3,000, representing cash in hand, to the Hongkong \$3,000,000 war loan. The Club also have a sum of \$3,000 on fixed deposit, and it is hoped that an arrangement will be come to with the Hongkong and Shanghai bank whereby this additional \$3,000 will be subscribed to the war loan.

"KISMET."**FORTHCOMING PRODUCTION BY THE HONGKONG A.D.C.**

The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club have in preparation for production, about the middle of December, that fascinating story of the Arabian Nights, "Kismet," which drew all London to the Garrick a few years ago, and again, more recently, on Oscar Asche's and Lily Brayton's return from South Africa.

It will be played in aid of "The British Women's Hospital," which has launched an appeal to raise the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of building, equipping and furnishing the "Star and Garter Home," Richmond, for soldiers and sailors totally disabled in the War.

The production will be the most elaborate ever seen in Hongkong, eclipsing "Blue Bird" and "Twelfth Night" for sheer spectacular beauty. The cast numbers over one hundred persons and the music, specially composed, will be an outstanding feature of the production.

THANKS FOR GARMENTS FROM HONGKONG.

The following letters of thanks have been received from Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Molton Street, W.

June 22nd, 1916.

DEAR MADAM.—Thank you so much for the exceedingly nice parcel of children's clothes which reached us to-day. It is most kind of you to have thought of helping us in this way, and I can assure you everything will be most useful and especially the little nightgowns, of which we are always in great need. Our "family" is now so enormous, and the demands for clothing are sometimes quite overwhelming, so we are most grateful to all those who are kind enough to help us in this way. With most grateful thanks.—Yours faithfully,

MARGARET DOUGLAS.

August 15th, 1916.

DEAR MRS. CAPELL.—We were delighted to receive your glorious parcel of nightgowns this week. They came at a most opportune moment; the nightgown drawer was absolutely empty. I cannot tell you how much we appreciate help coming from this distance, and I beg that you will accept our most grateful thanks.—Yours faithfully,

MARGARET DOUGLAS.

RED CROSS WORK IN CANTON.

Some little time ago, two cases of assorted goods—such as kimonos, bath-room slippers, fancy soaps, tobacco, books, etc., and also a quantity of chocolates kindly presented by the Sincere Co., of Canton—were collected in Canton and sent to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., in Egypt, for distribution.

From the following copy of a letter just received, it is gratifying to the donors to know that such gifts as the above are appreciated, and will help to cheer up some of those lying in Hospital:—

27, General Hospital, Cairo, September 7th, 1916.

DEAR MRS. —We have received, through the kindness of Col. Gordon Hall, two cases of most acceptable gifts for our patients, for which we send our most grateful thanks. The cases contained just all the most useful and delightful things possible. The kimonos, slippers, fancy cloths, linen, etc., are being kept for officers; they will so appreciate them.

We are not getting in so many surgical cases just now; things seem quieter, but there are still a number of medical and dental cases.

Thank you again very much for all you have sent.—Sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. MULLICART C. MICHELL (Matron).

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., of Hongkong, have just issued their sports and games catalogue for the 1916-1917 season. It comprises all the articles required for tennis, cricket, hockey, football, golf, croquet, boxing and bowls, and there is a large and varied stock from which selection may be made. Certainly no sportsman should have cause to complain that his wants cannot be supplied as well in this Colony as from home.

JAPANESE TO BUY FIVE CHILEAN SHIPS.

It is also reported that the Japanese steamship company Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has finished negotiations for the purchase of five Chilean steamers which ply between Punta Arenas and Atlantic ports of South America. The steamers are the *Gouai*, *Yalenzuela*, *Arise*, *Mori*, and *Ibora*. All will be withdrawn from their former service, and placed in the trade between Japan, Korea, and China replacing vessels of a larger tonnage.

The Japanese Government recently instructed the Japanese Consul-General at Lima to make an extensive tour of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, with a view to seeking commercial information for the improvement of the trade between Japan and these countries. He has very recently returned from a two months' trip, after an extensive visit not only to the seaports but to many of the interior towns of these countries.

The American Commercial Attaché V. L. Havens, Santiago, Chile, reports that plans for increasing the commercial relations between Japan and Chile are mentioned by the *Mercurio* of Santiago, which on July 13th published the following statement:—According to information received from Yokohama, it is learned that a company with a large capital has been organised in the city under the name Pacific Trading Company, whose chief business will be the importing and exporting of goods from and to the Pacific coast countries. Mr. Muritaro Morimoto, who has organised this company, came to this country in charge of the Japanese Exposition and this organisation is the result of the study he made of the market and also of the commercial commission which visited us a short time ago from Japan, of which Mr. Morimoto was the leader.

COMPETITION IN JAPANESE SHIPPING TRADE.

Rivalry is expected to take place in the shipping trade at no distant date between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Australian run, as an experimental trip has been decided on by the latter company, to be made by the *Nankin Maru*, which has just been completed for service.

The *Nankin Maru* will leave Yokohama for Melbourne and Sydney via Kobe and Moji, and on her return voyage will visit Port Peter and Vladivostok. According to the representatives of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha this is only a trial voyage, but it is clear that the trip has been planned on the strength of the report presented by Mr. Seki Kamitani, Manager of the Kobe branch office, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Oceania, and it is only the beginning of a big enterprise to be launched.

In June, 1917, big liners will be launched in the yards of the Osaka Iron Works for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, when more definitely the enterprise in Oceania will be started and it will endeavour to establish a firm position on the route in spite of severe rivalry with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which now almost monopolises the trade on the Australian run.

JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The American Consul-General William W. Handley, Callao, Lima, Peru, states that considerable interest has been manifested by two of the most powerful Japanese steamship companies during the past few months in developing their services along the west coast of South America. Prior to the war these companies had no regular schedules, but now they maintain a monthly service of steamers having a tonnage from 15,000 to 20,000 tons, and are obviously making strong efforts to capture the trade.

It is stated that the important Japanese steamship company Toyo Kisen Kaisha has recently decided to augment its service between Hongkong and Coronal. The service is to be monthly.

SLAVE TRADE IN JAPAN.**COUNTRY BOYS KIDNAPPED.**

The Metropolitan Police have recently learned that kidnappers have been selling children to various factories at the price of five or six yen each. This revelation, says the *Japan Times*, came through the finding of two children wandering in Hongkong about a fortnight ago. When the two children, both eleven years old, were found by the police, it was ascertained that they had both been kidnapped in Akita prefecture, and were sold to a factory in Hongkong for five yen a head. The two boys escaped from the factory and were wandering in the streets when they were discovered by the police.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.**PALTRY PROFIT OR NATIONAL HONOUR?**

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, a few weeks ago, the President, Mr. R. B. Stoker, said:—

"The events of the past two years have also burnt into public knowledge and general recognition the insidious and unscrupulous methods in commerce and the preparations for conquest, scarcely veiled in any degree, of our present enemies; facts which many of our more clear-sighted and patriotic-minded men solemnly warned the country, and which warnings were received by a certain section of the Press and by the Government of the day with contempt and derision. Despite the fact, however, that these warnings have been verified up to the hilt, there are still to be found even in Manchester some few men (but I hope only an insignificant few) of that extraordinary type of mentality who, preferring paltry profit to national honour, would after the war receive with open arms and wide with these barbarians, the old misguiding lines, and allow them to recommence without let or hindrance their old discreditable methods."

INTIMATIONS**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED NEW SEASON'S HANKOW TEA FOR XMAS 1916.

A 5 Catty Box con-

stitutes one of the most

acceptable Xmas Pre-

sents to those at Home

Without doubt the

Finest Blend of TEA

at the Price to be had

in China.



PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty, Delivery and Insurance to any address in the

United Kingdom:

Per 5 Catty Box, \$13.00.

ALSO

ACTIVE SERVICE PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA, AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities.

POST EARLY TO ENSURE DELIVERY FOR XMAS.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Stocked by

Admitted to be the Best

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

[1904-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING
ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS
AND

**WHITE ENAMELLED
BEDROOM FURNITURE**

WITH
RUGS TO MATCH.

SEE WINDOW THIS WEEK.

[1917]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Marine Engineers' Guild in Hongkong. An Engineer Preferred. Reply to: 17, NANKING ROAD, Shanghai. [1313]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **CHEANG HONG LIM** (deceased), late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of eight days from date hereof application will be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction for the sealing of the Will of **CHEANG HONG LIM** late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court at Singapore aforesaid on the 13th March, 1913, and on the 4th day of March, 1919, and on the 26th day of June, 1919, to the Ex. extrajudicial Executors therein appointed respectively. Dated the 26th day of October, 1916.

OTTO KONG SING, Solicitor for the Applicant. KHOO EK NEO. [1314]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **CHEANG KAK BOE** (deceased), late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction for the sealing of the Letters of Administration of **CHEANG KAK BOE**, late of Singapore in the Straits Settlements, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of Singapore aforesaid to Khoo Ek Neo on the 23rd day of February, 1917. Dated this 26th day of October, 1916.

OTTO KONG SING, Solicitor for the Applicant. KHOO EK NEO. [1315]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1916, at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 1253. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912. Annual Crown Rent \$76.00. Area 100.110 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

or to **MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH**, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1316]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children and CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE FUND FOR DISABLED AND BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS and the BELGIAN ORPHANS IN BELGIUM.

To be held in the grounds of Government House, by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.

ON SATURDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, from 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: (Adults) 30 cents. (Children) 10 "

All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L. Badges, free.

Come to see the "SWANKS" and "TABLEAUX" 5.30 P.M. Tickets \$1.00.

Toys and Fancy Articles, Ices, Sweets, Tea, Lucky Well, Tulp-Garden, Maypole Dance.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

[1318]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ OF BATAVIA-JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"VAN SPILBERGEN"

having arrived from Singapore. Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by November 2nd will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on November 2nd, at 10.30 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1317]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING

of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TOMORROW (SATURDAY), the 28th October, 1916, commencing at 3.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1305]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.5 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 31st October, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 26th November, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1296]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED (Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1536

for 50 Shares numbered from 5320 to 5369 inclusive, standing in the Colonial (Hongkong) Register in the name of Mr. Woo Yux Cho, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1307]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING DAY will be held on the

afternoon of 4th November, 1916, when the attendance of Members and Friends at the Club House is requested.

There will be Ladies' Yacht Race, also a Motor Boat race open to Members and Visitors. Entries for the latter together with particulars of boats for handicap should be sent to the undersigned.

The presence of the Ladies of the Colony is requested from 3.30 P.M.

T. A. LOUGHLIN, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

1508

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN

on the 5th October, and close on the 29th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.

Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1185]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Liquidators.

[1298]

OLDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 21st October, 1916.

Dated the 27th September, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators.

[1188]

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED OPERATORS

to take charge of large dragline excavators in connection with Irrigation Works now under construction in Siam.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age, experience, salary required, and whether married or single.

[1284]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of LIQUORS AND

Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau, until noon of SATURDAY, November 4th.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW, Managing Director.

WEN TEE CHANG, Managing Director.

Chinese Section.

[1295]

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before

15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT

SIX PER CENT. WAR

LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong

Currency six per cent. Bonds to

Bearer authorised by the War

Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE

LOAN WILL BE HANDED

OVER TO THE IMPERIAL

GOVERNMENT AS A WAR

CONTRIBUTION FROM

THE COLONY OF

HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARAN-

TEED BY THE GOVERNMENT

OF HONGKONG AND ARE

SECURED BY THE

REVENUES OF

THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and

1st November.

First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—

1st November, 1928, or, at the

option of the Government of

Hongkong, principal may be

wholly or partially repaid at

any time after the fifth year

by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-

kong, are instructed by the Govern-

ment of Hongkong to invite

subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in

denominations of \$100, \$500,

\$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable

to Bearer with half-yearly interest

coupons attached payable 1st May

and 1st November, at the Office of

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached

to Scrip Certificates, which will be

exchanged later for definitive

Bonds.

This loan will be free from any

local taxation as regards both

principal and interest.

Applications will be received by

the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION, Hong-

kong, from whom the necessary

printed forms can be obtained.

Such applications must be for \$100

or any multiple thereof and be

accompanied by a deposit of 25

per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in

whole or in part, and in the event

of partial allotment the surplus

amount paid as deposit will be

appropriated towards the payment

of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right

to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:

25 per cent. on application.

25 " " allotment (4th Dec., 1916).

25 " " 20th December, 1916.

25 " " 17th January, 1917.

100%

In case of default in the pay-

ment of any instalment at its due

date, the deposit and instalments

previously paid will be liable to

forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon

attached for the first half-year's

interest due on 1st May, 1917,

will be issued after payment of the

instalment due on allotment, and

such certificates, when fully paid,

will be exchangeable for Bonds

when received. Notice will be

given when Bonds are ready for

delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916.

[1304]

INTIMATION

"THE ECONOMICAL TALCUM"

WATSON'S

GIANT

LAVENDER

TALCUM

A powder so pure, so soft and

refreshing for the skin, and then

it is so delicately perfumed with

the delightful odour of SWEET

LAVENDER. Send for the

GIANT size

1-LB. Talcum for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 16.

*18

MARRIAGE.

COMBER-ETCHES.—At Whitechurch, on

September 12th, Major the Rev.

EDWARD PHILIP COMBER, R.F.A., to

MARION JOAN, daughter of JAMES

MEYMOET ETCHES, and granddaughter

of late WALTER ORMISTON, of Hong-

kong.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th OCTOBER, 1916.

THE NEUTRAL NATIONS.

A GENTLE reminder was administered

to President WILSON by Viscount GREY

in the course of his address at the

Foreign Press Association's luncheon

in London this week. Referring to President

WILSON's advocacy of the participation

of neutral nations in an effort to secure

peace in the future, his lordship re-

marked that, in order to make that pro-

position effective, the neutral nations

must be prepared to use force in order

to compel the observance of treaties

designed to preserve the peace. So far

the neutral nations in this war have been

content to look on with folded arms while

such instruments have been treated as

"scraps of paper" by Germany. They

THE WAR.

THE VERDUN VICTORY: AN EVENT OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

BRITISH AIR BOMBARDMENT.

THE ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

ALLIES JOINING UP IN THE BALKANS.

MORE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT. ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, October 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says: "There was heavy rain yesterday."

Enemy artillery was active during the night north-east of Courcellette and the Pozieres-Bapaume Road.

CONTINUOUS RAIN.

LATER.

Rain continued to fall the greater part of the day south of the Ancre.

Enemy artillery was active, especially in the vicinity of Lesars and Eaucourt-la-Abbaye.

There has been reciprocal intermittent shelling elsewhere.

BRITISH AIR BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, October 26th.

An official *communiqué* says: "Eleven British bombardment aeroplanes, accompanied by five protecting aeroplanes, at mid-day on the 23rd instant, bombarded blast furnaces at Hagondange, upon which they threw one and a quarter tons of projectiles. Several fires were caused. The aviators observed that the French aeroplane raid there the previous night had done much damage."

FORT DOUAUMONT CLEARED COMMANDER MADE PRISONER.

PARIS, October 25th.

A *communiqué* says: "German counter-attacks on Haudumont quarries and Damloup battery were repulsed. All the captured ground was regained."

The clearing out of Fort Douaumont was completed, and the Commander, who was in the dug-outs, was made a prisoner.

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

LATER.

North of Verdun the enemy delivered three successive counter-attacks in the Haudumont and Douaumont region. None succeeded.

Our front has been everywhere maintained, and we have continued our progress east of Fuminwood and north of Le Chenois.

The unwounded prisoners so far as counted exceed 4,500 in number.

THE VERDUN SUCCESS. AN EVENT OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

PARIS, October 25th.

A semi-official message says: "The Verdun breakthrough is an event of first importance. The French fought with the same ardour that characterised their previous titanic struggles here. Their irresistible dash overwhelmed the enemy."

Our line encloses Fort Vaux, and is therefore a great tactical success, for the equilibrium is practically restored to what it was five months ago. This proves the vanity of the sacrifices which the arrogant obstinacy of the Crown Prince has inflicted upon Germany."

An enemy *communiqué* of October 23rd spoke of our violent artillery fire east of the Meuse, adding "but our artillery frustrated the attempts of the infantry to attack." This is the usual manoeuvre whereby the Germans invent the beginnings of an attack in order to glorify their own victorious defensive. Yesterday's victory is a reply to this sort of thing.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES JOINING UP.

LONDON, October 25th.

A French official message from Salonika states: "Our cavalry came in contact with an Italian detachment from Valona."

German counter-attacks at Mackukova were smashed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were forced to descend after fights with our pilots in South Albania.

ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT.

BUCHAREST, October 25th.

A *communiqué* states: "We have retired to the north of Czernavoda."

In the Uzul Valley the battle continues. We have advanced westward and took 300 prisoners.

In the Oituz Valley we completely repulsed the enemy beyond the frontier and took 150 prisoners.

We repulsed attacks east of the River Alt, where we continue to press the enemy northward.

We ceded a little ground in the region of the Vulcan Pass.

RUSO-ROUMANIANS FALLING BACK.

PETROGRAD, October 25th.

A *communiqué* states: "In the Dobruja, the Russo-Roumanians, fighting as they retired northward, have been compelled to abandon the Czernavoda-Tasavla Lake defence line."

South of Dornavatra, we dislodged the enemy from a series of heights.

Near Predcal, the Roumanians were forced to fall back a little.

ALLIED ASSISTANCE FOR ROUMANIA.

LONDON, October 25th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question on the Roumanian situation, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Our Allies and ourselves are working in concert in connection with the matter, and are doing everything possible to assist Roumania." He added that it was obviously undesirable to detail the measures.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE SINKINGS.

SHIPS BURNING IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, October 25th.

The British steamer *Framfield* has been sunk.

A German submarine burned the Swedish barque *Antionette* and the Norwegian brig *Theodor*.

The crews have been landed. Several ships are reported wrecked and burning in the North Sea.

The Norwegian steamer *Ginbalds* has been sunk and a submarine burned the Norwegian barque *Randa*.

The steamers *Aliz* (Norwegian) and *Emilie* (Swedish) have also been sunk. The Norwegian steamers *Ravn*, *Anis*, *Gucine*, and *Dagde Trondfin*, have been sunk. The crews have been saved.

The steamer *Edam*, mentioned on the 24th instant, is now reported sunk, and the crew taken to Emden.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN MESOPOTAMIA. EXAMINATIONS BY COMMISSION.

LONDON, October 25th.

The Mesopotamia Commission yesterday examined G. H. Collier, of the Indian List, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hennessy and Captain Scott O'Connor.

The Commission examines Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dallas, Commander Anthony Hamilton and Captain W. B. Huddleston tomorrow, while Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hardinge, General Sir John Nixon, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Major General Sir G. J. Younghusband and Major General Aylmer will be examined in the near future.

It is not anticipated that the oral evidence will be finished before the close of the year.

COTTON WEAVERS.

TO RECEIVE HIGHER WAGES.

LONDON, October 25th.

Three hundred thousand Lancashire cotton weavers have been granted an advance of five per cent. in wages, while a war bonus of five per cent. conceded for January has been converted into a permanent advance.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOSPITALS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, October 24th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj had decided that the establishment of a direct Aden to Basra or Aden to Karachi mail service with a view to more speedy communication with the troops in Mesopotamia was impracticable owing to the dearth of shipping.

The report of the Royal Commission on the public services of India was being printed, and would shortly be despatched to India. It would be issued simultaneously in England and India. The Raj would be requested to consider it as quickly as possible.

Mr. R. Hunt asked a question regarding the military hospitals in India. Mr. Chamberlain referred to his previous reply, and added that if Mr. Hunt had any particular hospitals in mind, and would give the names, he (Mr. Chamberlain) would call for a report if the facts warranted that step.

THE ENTENTE AND GREECE.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter learns that the Entente are recognising both the Governments in Greece.

BRAVE AIRMAN.

RECEIVES D.S.C.

LONDON, October 25th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Flight Lieut. Charles Testorill Freeman, who determinedly attacked a Zeppelin at sea on August 2nd till all his ammunition was exhausted. He returned to the attack a second and a third time, despite the approaching darkness, and the problematical chance of his being picked up.

PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS. STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, October 25th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that, after careful consideration, the Government had decided that it was not desirable to conclude an Anglo-German agreement similar to that made between France and Germany, providing for the temporary remission of grave punishments inflicted on war prisoners, and their return to Germany of British prisoners working in Poland.

EXCHANGE OF INTERNED MEN.

NOT FAVOURED BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 25th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government understood that Germany was willing to exchange interned men of military age, but the War Office were of the opinion that the military results of such exchange made assent impossible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A KEEN FIGHT.

Thus far, the odds in favour of Mr. Hughes are dwindling while the betting, which, early in the campaign, was 2 to 1 against President Wilson, has veered practically to evens. This may be ascribed to the increasing activity of the Democrats. Incomplete newspaper polls show that Dr. Wilson is at present leading slightly in the doubtful States.

LATER.

The election odds quoted in Wall Street are 10 to 9 on Hughes.

EXCESS PROFITS.

RUBBER PERCENTAGES RAISED.

LONDON, October 25th.

It is officially announced that the Board of Referees has raised the percentage standard of the Excess Profits Tax on rubber companies to 10 per cent. in the case of companies, and to 11 per cent. in the case of private firms.

The Rubber Growers' Association claimed 25 per cent., while a minimum of 15 per cent. was anticipated.

BEAVER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

HONOURS AWARDED.

LONDON, October 25th.

The *Gazette* contains the following awards of decorations.

C.M.G.—Captain C. R. Wason, R.N., for services in Mesopotamia.

D.S.O.—Lieut. G. E. Harden, who commanded the gun-boat *Comet* during the attack at Chesiphon, and the withdrawal toward Kut with great coolness, and brought off the crew of the *Firefly* under the most heavy fire when the latter had grounded, on December 1st, 1915.

Sub. Lieut. J. G. Wood, who was sent down the Tigris from the Ummalutubal camp in a motor-boat on the morning of December 1st, 1915, with an important message, and displayed great bravery under heavy fire, though wounded.

BRITAIN'S MAN POWER.

A MOST SERIOUS QUESTION.

LONDON, October 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to protests against the calling up of men who had passed forty one years of age before being summoned, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the pledge that such men should be exempt was given under the then conditions, but the conditions had changed, and no-one could forecast the duration of the war. Exemption would deprive the country of the equivalent of at least two Army Corps. The alternative would be to raise the military age to provide men whom they did not want. The man power question, he said, was a most serious one, and he foreshadowed an early debate upon it.

REPLACING MUNITION WORKERS.

LONDON, October 25th.

Mr. Runciman has announced that a complete scheme for the replacement of eligible munition and other workers has been arranged and will probably operate on Monday.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN.

LONDON, October 26th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton said that the exchange of British and German interned civilians over forty-five years of age had been arranged, and will apply throughout the Empire. It would mean the handing over of 7,000 Germans for 700 British.

BRITAIN'S NEW WAR LOAN. TO BE RAISED IN AMERICA.

New York, October 26th.

It is expected that the new British loan in America will amount to \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000. It will be at the rate of five per cent., will be issued at 98, and will mature in two years. The security will consist of from \$250,000,000 to \$350,000,000 of mobilised American stocks, and Canadian neutral bonds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COAL MINERS AND ABSENTEEISM.

MR. ASQUITH APPEALS FOR INCREASE OUTPUT.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a meeting comprising 3,000 representatives of the coal-mining industry appealed for the elimination of avoidable absenteeism whereby five per cent. of working time was at present lost. If this was made up the present deficiency in output would be remedied. The output had progressively decreased since the war began, although the supply of coal to carry on the war was only second in importance to the supply of men.

The meeting passed a resolution pledging employers and workmen to do everything in their power to increase the output.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Second-Lieut. Leonard Marriott, Davenport, Royal Irish Fusiliers (died of wounds on September 8th), was the fifth son of the late Thomas Marriott Davenport, Clerk of the Peace for Oxfordshire. He returned home from the F.M.S. in April, 1915, obtained permission from the Colonial Office to take a commission for the duration of the war, and was gazetted to the Royal Irish Fusiliers, June 15th, 1915. He left for the front last May.

Second-Lieutenant L. C. H. Vincent, Gloucestershire Regiment, who has fallen in action, was 21 years of age, and was the son of Mrs. H. A. Vincent, of Yokohama. He left Japan soon after the outbreak of the war, and enlisted in a battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, receiving his commission later in the Gloucestershire Regiment. His colonel writes: "Your son died while gallantly leading his platoon, and had actually reached the final objective which we had been told to take when he was shot dead instantly."

Second-Lieutenant Albin George Tomkins, Irish Guards, who was killed in action on 13th inst., was only son of Mr. and Mrs. Albin B. Tomkins, Bramerton, West Byfleet, and husband of Hilda G. Tomkins, Cleve Lodge, Esher. Mr. A. B. Tomkins was a former resident of Hongkong and Shanghai, and was a partner in Messrs. Reiss Bros.

Frederick Claude Butt, London Regiment who died from wounds received on July 1st, was the youngest son of the late Mr. G. W. Butt and Mrs. Butt, Holcombe, Ross, Herefordshire. His eldest brother, Second-Lieutenant Richard Acton Butt, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was killed in France on January 10th last. Both lads were the sons of the late Mr. G. W. Butt, who will be remembered as agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore, and afterwards sub-manager of the London office.

Lieut. F. W. Terrell, Gloucester Regiment, who was killed while patrolling on September 8th, was the only son of the late William Girdlestone Terrell, L.M.S. Missionary in China, and of Mrs. Terrell, now of Siao Kau, China, and grandson of the late Mr. William Terrell, J.P. of Bristol. He intended ultimately to carry on his father's work in China. He joined the Bristol University O.T.C. at the outbreak of the war, and was transferred to the Cambridge University O.T.C. He obtained his commission in November, 1914, and was promoted to Lieutenant early in the following year, being attached to the Gloucester Regiment. In July, 1915 he went to the front with his regiment, and returned to England wounded early in March of this year, going to the front again in the middle of July. He was 23 years of age.

The death is reported as killed in action, on September 3rd, of Lieut. Ralph Hawtre, R.E., son of the late Montagu Hawtre, of Shanghai. He was 36 years old, a d man who broke out as employed as a mining engineer in Siberia. On returning to England he joined the Artists' Rifles, subsequently obtaining a commission in the 3rd Northamptonshire Regiment. He was transferred to the Royal Engineers on September 2nd, and was killed next day.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL METHODS.

HOW DYESTUFFS WERE PUSHED IN CHINA.

United States Customs officials have discovered an example of German "ingenuity" by which German manufacturers of dyestuffs sought to push their wares in China and other parts of the Far East before the war. A package of colours bought by an American speculator in China was received in New York for appraisal. It bore the name of one of the largest German makers of dyes. When the appraiser opened a few of the cans to ascertain the character of the goods, the cover of each of the cans was found to contain a secret receptacle, holding a silver sixpence. Customs officials believe that this method of bribing the head dyers undoubtedly exerted a powerful stimulus to the sale of this particular brand of German dyes in China.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

We have received from the Department of Education, Tokyo, the forty-first annual report containing a record of educational affairs in Japan during the statistical year ending March 31st, 1914. Although somewhat belated, it is well deserving of study, and invites interesting comparisons with systems of education. For many years the Government of Japan has realised the vital importance to the State of a sound and efficient system of education for the young, and every year it has been perfecting it until at the present time it has created an organisation which embraces the whole of the country in a well-ordered system suitable to the needs and characteristics of the rising generation in Japan. From the pupils in the elementary schools to the students in the universities. Indeed, the position which Japan holds in the world to-day is largely attributable to her recognition of the value of education in creating a good citizen. In certain respects it may even be said she has been in advance of some Western countries in matters of education, more particularly, for example, as regards elementary schools. Until recent years the teaching in the elementary schools of Great Britain left much to be desired, and it is questionable even now whether we do so much to instil into youthful minds the rudiments of moral and national education and the knowledge and ability essential for the conduct of life, while at the same time care being taken to develop the physique of the children as is done in similar schools in Japan. It is certain that we do not inculcate the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the same extent as prevails in Japanese schools. Thus the local governors are instructed to have the Imperial Rescript on education, because, as the report says, its reading will remind the rising generation of the grand affair of the proclamation of the Constitution, and, at the same time, foster the idea and sentiment of constitutional monarchy; such being a matter of great importance in the national education of a people living under the Constitution. The same information was also given to the directors of higher normal schools, and they have the same thing done in their schools and also in the attached schools.

In another direction, too, the educational authorities in Japan are very wide awake, and that is in the prevention of disease. Of late, school hygiene in every locality has been receiving more attention than ever. The regulations relating to school cleaning, disinfection, and prevention of consumption, and various other rules for sanitation and physical training have been strictly enforced. At the same time, diseases of teachers, pupils, and children have been investigated, when necessary, in addition to the annual physical examination. Further, lecture meetings on hygiene, exhibitions of sanitary matters, etc., were convened, and consultations, investigations, and comparison of all affairs relating to hygiene were made. It is also of interest to learn that the parents or guardians were often called to the school, and consultation was held how the school and home should work jointly for improving the health of pupils and children. These are all very practical developments, indicating that the educational authorities in Japan are proceeding on highly intelligent principles. The higher branches of learning continued progress is the order of the day. Lecture institutes have been established for teachers and school inspectors. It is also an established rule that an exhibition shall be opened once a year for the encouragement of fine arts. The whole of the graduation of schools starting from the elementary to the Imperial universities. In addition, there are a large number of technical schools established for the purpose of training those who intend to engage in productive labour, such as manufactures, agriculture, and commerce. Special means are also taken for educating the children of the poor, and also those who are blind, deaf, or dumb. The report states that as regards secondary education, all measures were taken in unison, and elementary education, stress was laid upon discipline and physical education. Taking consideration of the times, healthy thoughts and candid character were fostered, and it was carefully sought to produce young men who may be useful in all functions of society. With regard to girls, they were carefully taught to be virtuous, and chastity, modesty, and goodness were earnestly cultivated. At the same time, they were encouraged in their domestic courses, and salutary results are expected. School directors and principals were summoned, as usual, and conferences were held, at which the essential articles of education were discussed. Training institutes of various kinds for teachers were opened in different localities, and efficiency in teaching was increased. In the department itself, an institute for local school-inspectors was opened, and in the method of elementary school education and outlines of educational administration, their knowledge was improved. It may also be noted that meritorious persons in educational matters were publicly honoured; additional salaries were given to elementary school teachers; and at the same time the superintendents often made official tours by order, and made inspections of educational affairs in general. There are many other matters to which reference might be made, but the above is sufficient indication of the activities of the department of Education in Japan and the excellent work which it is accomplishing.—*London and China Express*.

M. Briand, the French Premier, made an interesting confession some years ago, when he took part in a national congress of workers. His presence was objected to by some of the delegates, who said that Briand was a qualified socialist ought to be excluded from the congress of workmen. "I am a workman myself," replied Briand. "A working companion, since I publish a 'Sh. Kasaita'." "Where did you get the money to make yourself a lawyer?" he was asked. "By working for it," he replied, and "Comrade" Briand was admitted.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.15.—No return from
Japa. 2 stations.
Pressure has increased considerably over N.E.
China, and slightly in other districts.A strong anti-cyclone now covers China.
Strong monsoon is indicated along the east
coast of China and over the N. China Sea.Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 78.73 inches, against an average of
80.18 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Road	(N.E. wind, strong; cloudy.)
Kormess Channel	(N.E. gale.)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.	
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.	

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 27th October to 2nd November, 1916.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Mean Time	High Water	Low Water
Fri.	27	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
		8 33 6 0	3 34 1 9	
Satur.	28	8 53 7 9	3 59 3 3	
		9 26 8 3	3 25 3 3	
Sun.	29	10 10 8 3	4 52 3 2	
		10 27 8 6	3 52 3 7	
Mon.	30	11 02 8 6	4 45 1 2	
		11 14 8 4	4 20 4 4	
Tues.	31	11 49 8 4	5 04 1 3	
		11 44 8 2	4 48 4 3	
Wed.	1	12 34 8 2	5 53 1 5	
		12 34 8 2	5 53 1 5	
Thurs.	2	1 04 7 8	6 40 1 7	
		1 04 7 8	6 40 1 7	

No inter. high—nor low water

TO THE LADIES.

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily
regularity, thus removing the causes of
sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions
and ill-smelling breath.the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives,
are obtainable from chemists, or,
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KILL PAIN BEFORE PAIN
KILLS YOU.Attacks of neuralgia, constant pain,
or the dread of the sudden shooting pains,
are a continual wear and strain on the
vital forces of the sufferer. Unless relief
is obtained a breakdown is sure to follow.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Brings certain and speedy relief to all
who suffer from external aches and pains.
It can save your life and the lives of
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Rub in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM—
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BRINGS SWEET SLEEPER TO
NERVE-WRECKED PEOPLE.That old devil, Insomnia, is the
greatest looking agent on earth. The
result of his never-ending labour is so
great that it required thousands of
sanatoriums and hundreds of insane
asylums to take care of his bookings.
The overflow he sends to prisons, work-
houses, and graveyards.Insomnia is a grave disease; it means
that the great nerve system and the real
life of the body is impaired and the
diseases should be healed promptly by
proper treatment.Your nervous energy is like a bank
account. If you use it up faster than
you add to it you overdraw your account.
Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have
sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of
ambition caused by overwork, worry,
over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or
from excess of any kind, go to your
chemist and get a bottle of Sargol
Tablets and take two after each meal and
two just before retiring at night. Good-
bye to despondency, "hump," and
"blues."You will eat well, sleep well, and feel
splendid all the time. Sargol will enable
you to draw every atom of strength,
blood, and nourishment from the food
you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods,
tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives
are permanent and lasting.Don't suffer with your nerves any
more, get back your old-time strength
and energy by taking a little Sargol.
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WOMEN AND MANNERS.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

[BY BEATRICE HERON-MAXWELL.]

A few years ago it had become the
fashion for women of all ranks to disre-
gard the amenities of life; to be brusque,
to think rudeness clever, to snatch at the
best places and things, to stare, to laugh
out of season, and in every variety of
way to show that they had neither time
nor need nor inclination for good man-
ners.One has seen a woman of title take her
place at a friend's dinner-table and, push-
ing aside the tasteful decorations in
front of her, "plank" down in their
place her jewelled bag and other odd-
ments, including a long pair of soiled
white gloves—for a deliberate carelessness
in the niceties of dress was beginning to
find favour with these untidy minds.One has looked on with surprise while a
State official's wife jerked the elbow of
a Church dignitary when he was raising
a glass to his lips or played other practical
jokes on her distinguished guests.One has gone into a post office and
listened, perforce, to the giggling, leisurely
gossip of the girl officials, while a
chafing, busy public, whose paid servants
were waiting in vain for attention
behind the grille. One has sympathised
with the shopper in a large "women's
provider" establishment, who, refusing to
take an unbecoming garment at an
inordinate price, has received the curt
dismissal of the lofty assistant, "We have
nothing so cheap as that, modum!"
(Anglice for 'madame'; our customers
wouldn't buy it) while she flounced
away, leaving the discomfited buyer to
put on her mantle and hat without assist-
ance. One has met a bevy of workgirls,
who, linked together across a street, have
driven an on-coming pedestrian into the
road and shouted derisive remarks over
their shoulders at her.And everywhere in high and low places
one noticed that a woman who showed
respect for others was conspicuous by her
absence, and that even old age was treat-
ed with irreverence. Bad manners filter-
ed down from the rising generation of
the new nobility to the offspring of the
spreading democracy; and the strange
modern sign-manual of self-respect,
which used to have its foundation in
courtesy to all—was being patented in
the form of an insolent self-assertion.
The old motto of gentleness, *noblesse
oblige*, which created a standard for the
humblest origin to live up to, was being
submerged, and one recognised its adher-
ents only among those whose heredity was
untainted, whose blue blood, whether
from a hundred earls or a line of yeomen,
made it impossible for them to forget
what was due to themselves and therefore
to others, and to join the brigade under
the new banner, with its scroll, "I am
as good as anyone else."The contagion of discourtesy, incalculat-
ed by women, spread to the children and
to men. Chivalry began to die out.
There were, of course, still marked ex-
ceptions. At Court bad manners were
discouraged and repressed, from atten-
dants of the highest rank down to the
most junior employed in a royal household,
who would not show incivility even to an
insignificant stranger within or without
the gates.In the homes of the really well-born,
too, as well as in those of Nature's own
aristocrats, the people who are gentlefolk
in the inner meaning of the word, old-
fashioned good manners still prevailed.But the new tide and the impetus of
hostility was creating a growing un-
satisfactory, and the feminine lower of decent
and considerate behaviour could find
refuge only in being inoffensive and nega-
tive, and passing unnoticed beneath the
conquering current of positive insolence.
Only a year or two before, an American
lady, since then the wife of a British
Peer, remarked to an English gentle-
woman: "It is really funny to hear the
way you talk to your servants. You say,
'Would you kindly do this or that?'
'Please,' and 'Thank you,' and 'Ask So-
and-so to bring me that.' In America
we give orders, even to the head servants,
without wasting politeness on them."The Englishwoman, in whose mind were
many thoughts which she refrained from
expressing mildly, remarked in our
good old home "we greatly valued our
servants, who were friends of the family
and gave us something more than the
mere performance of paid duties. Yet,
since that day, the anomaly has occurred
of Americans coming over here to teach
us good "store" manners and the trade
civility that builds up—in this country,
where our traditions are in its favour—a
commercial success."But the war, ploughing every furrow
and sowing fresh seed throughout the
land, is making us turn to our old
primers, where we find "Manners maketh
Man," to which we add the supplement,
"and improveth Woman."Even girls begin to realise that the
limelight of criticism is on them; that
manners can be of national as well as
individual importance; that in the school
of the world, with the great competitive
examination that is now proceeding, in-
itial virtues and graces count, and
even the youngest and commonest of us
can set an example and help to total up
a convincing sum. The latest recruits in
Debreit's rank and file are re-learning a
certain general apostolic admonition:
"Be pitiful, be courteous," and under-
stand instinctively that the day has come
when the coronet of good-breeding is sim-
ply, comprising unostentatious in dress
and conduct and natural consideration
for others of all degrees.The newest "hand" at national work
—munitions, agriculture, civil employ-
ment (a widely comprehensive term this
last)—learns that part of her business
is a modest demeanour, respectful be-
haviour, toleration of others' rights and
public demands—in short, good manners.It is from this very recognition of an
essential reform, starting with women
and thereby gaining ground with the
men.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

FOUR YEARS DRESSED AS A
MAN.

MAN.

TWO GIRLS WHO LIVED AS MAN
AND WIFEFew more romantic stories have been
revealed in real life than that of the
young woman who for four years mas-
queraded as a man, doing a man's work,
being called up to the colours as a man,
and whose real sex was detected only
at the eleventh hour by the doctors at
the Mill Hill Medical Board.A fragment of the story, which ap-
peared in the *Daily News*, was told
to the Horney Tribunal when the
woman's employer appealed for the ex-
emption as an indispensable "man" in
his business, he himself not having the
least suspicion of the real sex of his
employee. But further facts are now to
hand, and the past six years of the girl's
life read like the fantastic pages of
fiction.Six years ago she was married—un-
happily married. Her two children died in
infancy, and she left her husband. It
was then she thought of the bold plan
of masquerading as a man, partly that
she might earn a better living and partly
to insure her against being discovered
by her husband.The next chapter in the story finds her
in apartments, where she met a young
girl with whom she became friendly.
The pair became so intimate that one
day she disclosed her secret to her
friend, who pledged herself not to
divulge it. Time went on, and then a
tragic misfortune befell her friend. She
was abandoned heartlessly by her lover,
and a still graver shadow hung over her
immediate future.

A ROMANTIC IDEA.

In this extremity her man-woman
friend hit upon a novel and romantic
idea. They would set up house together,
and pass as man and wife and the child
should be with them. The step was
taken. They came to London, took a little
house, and the neighbours naturally sup-
posed the "husband" was the father of
the little baby. And the "father"
went out to work. Employment was
readily found at a printing establish-
ment, and after a while the girl was in
a good position, was instructed in
technical processes by her employer—who
little suspected his pupil's sex and soon
was earning high wages. She was so
clever that her employer has frankly
stated that she was of more value to
him than the whole of the five men who
have left him for the Army put together.For four years this amazing mas-
querade was successfully kept up, and
but for the war, and the great demand
for men, there is little likelihood that
the secret would have been disclosed.
But difficulty followed difficulty. In
the first place, there was the registration.
The girl had to make a false declaration.
Then came Conscription, and she re-
ceived a yellow form calling her to the
colours. She had still hopes of keeping
the secret of her sex, and trusted that
the examination by the doctors would
only be superficial. But the Medical
Board at Mill Hill was thorough, and
there was no hiding it any longer.

DIAMONDS CONCEALED IN SOUP.

Success has crowned the efforts of the
British censorship officials to apprehend
certain "diamond runners" believed to
have been attempting secretly to conduct
a German diamond trade. A very valu-
able consignment of three diamonds, has
been found in a large pot of soup in the
galley of a trans-Atlantic liner. "This
shows you to what lengths these diamond
runners go to conduct their business,"
said the informant. "It was certainly
one of the richest bowls of soup ever con-
cocted."men, that we are criticising ourselves
daily in the Press, busily removing the
mote from our own eyes and holding up
an obvious mirror for self-study in-
stead of an inverted one for distorting
other nations' peculiarities.Snobbery, swagger, and airs of
superiority are being discouraged in all
classes, for we have seen the ironic
fatuity of them in the face of a common
danger of extinction, when the need for
our country's salvation is that of men
and women and children at their best
in every grade.The foibles, the fashions, of other
countries no longer matter to us, nor
are used as contrasts for us to plume
ourselves upon. We find that the ur-
gency of the moment is to set our own
house in order, and to create for our-
selves unwritten laws whereby every
unit shall behave in a seemly manner
and do this and her duty in that state
of life to which it has pleased God to
call them.Lack of modesty and self-restraint in
those of our girls and young women who
have not yet got over the infantile dis-
orders that had begun to be epidemic
before the war is noticed now; and com-
mented on unfavourably with a growing
and almost universal distaste for the
bad manners that corrupt our vital
national asset—youth.The second-rate, second-hand girl,
cheap because she has been in the shop
window for the public eye, will have
no value presently in the matrimonial
market when men come home to settle
down.
A girl who is merry and bright as
well as modest, and yet does her "bit"
of work with the majority—yes! But
a girl who idly flaunts her girlhood and
makes a target of herself for her own
countrymen or any foreign visitor to
fling a leer or a frown at is making a
mistake of which she will not under-
stand the importance until too late.
There can be only disappointment and
neglect for her soon as the right girl
comes in sight.

RUSSIA'S RECOVERY.

DARK HOURS.

MEN, GUNS, AND SHELLS.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The review of the Russian operations
during the past year published in
Petrograd on September 5th is a moving
and all too brief record of a period
which will remain indelibly stamped
upon the memories of us all.A year ago his Imperial Majesty the
Tsar of All the Russias assumed in
person the command of his forces op-
erating by sea and land, and placed at
the disposal of his great country the
weight of his immense authority. That
we admired and respected the Grand
Duke Nicholas and regretted his depar-
ture no one can deny, for he had been
a great figure, had fought the war
boldly and with skill, and had not feared
to take grave and thankless decisions
when the terrible situation of the
Russian Armies imperatively demanded
a retreat. But we cannot say now
looking back over the past year, that
the Tsar was ill-advised in assuming
command, for his determination to lead
his people, and to fight the war to a
finish, set the seal upon the resolution
of the Russian people, and showed to all
the world that it was not the Russian
Army alone that fought, but the ruler
and the whole people of an immense
Empire in union. Napoleon was beaten
because he miscalculated the character of
his people, and the same miscalculation
has vitiated all the plans of the German
General Staff which regarded the Tsar
and the Russian Armies in September,
1915, as enemies which had ceased to
count.

A DARK HOUR.

It was a dark hour when the Tsar
assumed the command-in-chief. How
dark many of us knew. We knew that
the Russians were fighting with one rifle
against three, and one shell against ten,
and that by no possibility could Russia
become adequately armed, even for
active defence before the following
spring. Many thought that the opera-
tions round Vilna would see the hastily-
gathered Russian levies in the north cut
off by the German thrust at Sventiansky
from their friends, and other good
judges supposed that Germany would
assume her advance when the ground
and the rivers and the snow from hard
campaign, with all the munition factories
at the capital and the ice-bound fleet.
We knew well enough that the Russian
patient would recover if he could survive
the winter, but the winter seemed likely
to be inclement and the patient's pulse
was very weak. It was a period, we must
all admit, of most horrible anxiety,
and those best informed feared the most,
not military dangers alone.The Tsar and his trusted General
Alexeiev, who has just been the fortunate
recipient of an affectionate and cordial
message from his Sovereign, pulled out
from the Vilna trap and re-established
their line. The Russian troops, and
the infantry particularly, fought back
with all their old glorious obstinacy,
with rifles when they could get them,
and if not, with sticks and stones. The
country was devastated before the in-
vasion in 1915, and as the Germans
advanced through the gloomy forests
the swamps, and the wastes they found
the villages in flames, the population in
flight, and all resources destroyed, while
communications lengthened as the days
shortened, and the northern autumn
began to cover Russia as with a shield.
The Russian people were tried in the
fire of great adversity, but they closed
their ranks, and in presence of the
foreign enemy all internal differences
ceased.We do not yet know why the German
Command did not attempt to complete
their work during the winter, and to
occupy the capital. The extension of
the German troops after the long pur-
suit, the want of good billets except in
a few large towns, and the necessity for
repairing the roads and railways and
for bringing up food, ammunition,
warm clothing, and materials for huts
may have influenced the decision. The
personal acquaintance of the German
leaders with the immense distances and
the terror inspired by these wasted
solitudes may have affected nerves. We
cannot say what the preponderating
cause was of the determination to halt
and stand on a fortuitous line 700 miles
in length, resting on no natural
obstacles, and to transfer weight to the
West. But it was certainly not want of
troops, as the Verdun operations soon
showed, and, with the Russians, we must
piously attribute the decision to a higher
power which prevented the German
Command from accomplishing its ends.

THE GERMAN DECISION.

When the German decision to transfer
the offensive to the West became de-
finitely known to us we knew also that
Germany had lost the war. We closed
the book of doubt. We were sure that
she could not beat us in the West, and
we were confident that the time neces-
sarily given to the Russians to recupe-
rate would be used to the fullest advan-
tage. But the losses of Russia, we also
knew, had been very great. The Germans
had claimed that they had captured
1,000,000 Russian soldiers and had taken
some 3,000 guns between May and
September, 1915, and, whatever truth
there may have been in this claim, we
knew that the Russian losses in battle
had been very severe indeed, and that
many rifles are necessarily lost in re-
treats. We heard of Russian Army
Corps greatly depleted in men, while
with the captured Russian fortresses
there had been taken an immense number
of heavy guns not easily of soon to be
replaced. But we also knew—(and this
was our greatest consolation—that the
determination of the Tsar to continue
the war was firmer than ever, and that
the spirit of the Russian troops and the
Russian people remained unconquerable.
We knew this, and we reckoned upon
the inevitable consequences.

THE RECOVERY.

The history of the great retreat will
be one of the most fascinating chapters
in the history of war, and only next in
interest will be the account of the Rus-
sian effort which in the short space of
eight months enabled the Russian Armies
not only to make defence secure, but to
sweep over the Austrian Armies in
Galicia and overwhelm them. The story
of the restoration of field strengths, the
training of recruits, and the collection
and construction of war material of all
kinds, will be told to us some day, and
the account of this great recovery will
be very honourable to Russia, and will
remain for ever inseparably connected
with the reconquest of the liberties of
Europe. It is the rarest thing in the
world that an Army so heavily smitten
should be able to face the music of war
again in the same campaign. Russia
became a hive of warlike industry as
England had already become; and in
every Allied and neutral country there
were turned out in profusion guns,
rifles, ammunition, clothing, and equip-
ments for the new Russian Armies.
Germany, by transferring her energies
—uselessly, as it turned out—to the
West, allowed Russia her necessary
breathing space, and it must have been
gall and wormwood to the German
soldiers in the Eastern theatre to see the
fruits of their great labours thus thrown
away.What happened was what was bound
to happen so long as Russian internal
politics remained reasonably calm.
Millions of men came up for training;
every industry became one of war; and
each one of Russia's Allies set about to
promote her rearmament as best she
could. Early in the year 1915 we
feared no longer a German offensive in
Russia, for which we in the West were
this time ready to make Germany pay
dearly, and with the summer there came
the promise of a Russian offensive, so
very brilliantly realized in the perfor-
mance. As each day and week and
month and year past on we know that
Russia will become still more formidable,
and the longer the decision is delayed
the more terrible will be the character
of her revenge.

THE LACK OF MUNITIONS.

If Russia has not been able to take
the offensive successfully on the whole
of her front this year, we must put the
fact down to the same cause that has
prevented us hitherto from attacking on
a very wide front in the West—namely,
want of heavy guns and shells. We did
not possess the heavy guns, and Russia
had lost many of hers, while Germany
had not only an immense accumulation
of her own but also the guns which she
had captured—for example, 1,200 at
Novo Georgievsk and 827 at Kovno.
We had great leeway to make up, and
though, in a country like Russia, men
are to be found easily enough, it is dif-
ferent with rifles and guns and shells,
and an army of men is of small service
without all three. General Kurapatkin,
lately in command of the Northern
Armies, in an interview published by
Le Temps, says that heavy guns, and
that each cargo of shells which England
and France send over the sea saves the
lives of thousands of brave Russian
peasants. His further remark that it is
necessary for the Allies to combine two
elements—men and guns—better than
they have done hitherto is a word in
season, and deserves our careful con-
sideration. If, on the completion of our
own orders, we turn over to Russian use
plant for the manufacture of heavy
guns and shells, except such plant as we
require for the current needs of our
own Armies, we can enable Russia next
year and the year after to deploy such
considerable and efficient Armies that
they will dominate the whole situation.
But we can only do so if we limit the
expansion of our own Armies, and these
alternatives suggest a number of con-
siderations which must weigh with any-
one who allows himself to dwell upon
them. All that is necessary to say is

ROMANCE OF THE POOR
MAN'S WAR SAVINGS.£50,000,000 LENT TO NATION IN
NINE MONTHS."SCHEME WHICH IS TEACHING THE
PEOPLE TO SAVE."On September 2nd, 30,970,785 war
savings certificates had been applied for,
and £4,000,000 towards financing the war.The story of how this has been accom-
plished is worth the telling.The National War Savings Committee
has Mr. R. M. Kinderley, who is the
governor of the Hudson Bay Company
and a director of the Bank of England,
as its acting chairman. As soon as
possible it commenced the work of estab-
lishing War Savings Associations in all
parts of the country. The first associa-
tion was affiliated on April 5th. Since
then 7,059 have been formed with mem-
berships ranging from 50 to 5,000. The
counties which have the largest number
of associations are:—

London	889
Yorkshire	593
Lancashire	548
Warwick	376
Notts	350
Gloucester	337
Leicester	334
Stafford	324
Surrey	292
Lincoln	291
Cheshire	189
Kent	180
Durham	144
Norfolk	142

Employers in all parts of the country
are enthusiastically promoting the
activities of the associations. In some
cases they are buying large blocks of
certificates, so that when a man begins to
contribute his 6d. a week, interest begins
at once instead of waiting 31 weeks.

SECRECY OF PURCHASE.

The fear has been expressed that men
may be deterred from taking up mem-
bership in the associations on the ground
that they do not wish their employers to
know how much they are saving. The
War Savings Committee have not been
formed. Many gentlemen have placed
their services at the disposal of the Com-
mittee as speakers, and meetings are
being held in all the great industrial
centres.The war saving certificates were avail-
able on February 22nd. On the first day
9,204 were applied for. The first associa-
tion was formed on April 5th, and the
following certificates were applied for
before that date:—

Last 7 days of February	288,896
Month of March	1,371,000
First 3 days in April	155,023
Total	1,730,924

How the number of applications
increased after the associations began to
be formed will be appreciated from the
following tables:—

February 22nd	2,204
February 29th	60,042
August 9th	1,029,159

During August—2 holiday months—
12,536,122 certificates were issued. The
latest returns are complete up to Septem-
ber 2nd, and up to that date 30,970,785
certificates had been applied for. On
January 10th the Treasury announced
that Exchequer Bonds of £5, £20, and
£50 could be obtained. On September
2nd, 943,000 of these had been purchased
to the value of £30,100,000.

BIG CONTRIBUTIONS.

Interesting facts have come to the
knowledge of the Committee. At one
financial house in the City the whole staff,
from the manager to the charwomen, have
joined the association formed there. At a
factory near London 8,493 certificates
have been sold in seven weeks.There are 1,500 members in the associa-
tions in Camberwell, and these have
already paid in £3,277. One association
alone in this borough received £20 from
its members. Wandsworth has 55 associa-
tions. At Richmond a working men's
club has an association with 120 members.
In nine weeks they have saved over £700.
The hosiery and shoe operatives of Notting-
ham have formed an association and they
are now collecting over £1,000 a week.At Keighley 68 associations have been
formed, and £15,000 raised. The pay-
ments now amount to over £1,000 a week,
which is equal to 6s. 8d. per head of the
population of the town. At Watford
1,140 new members have joined the
associations there during the past fort-
night. At Norwich £10,396 have been
subscribed within the past six weeks.Mr. Kinderley takes great interest in
the work of the Committee. "We are
discovering an entirely new vein," he said
to a *Daily Chronicle* representative.
"The expenditure of the Government is
now about £1,825,000 a year. Of this,
about £500,000,000 goes abroad. The
normal expenditure of the country is
about £200,000,000, so that about
£1,100,000,000 extra is being spent at the
present time. Of course, all this is not
paid in extra wages, but a good deal of
it is, and it is here that the value of our
work is shown.""But we are doing something more
than finding a handsome sum for the
Government; we are inducing people to
save who never saved before. I do not
like to prophesy, but I believe that before
Christmas we shall have some millions of
people contributing through our associa-
tions. And I want to see the work
extended. Soldiers and sailors, for
instance, might contribute."FIRST FULL STORY OF THE
MARNEHOW 1,300,000 GERMANS LEFT
150,000 MEN ON THE FIELD.The "bulletin" of the French armies
on the occasion of the second anniversary
of the Marne, gives a long account—the
first complete one—of the victory.It states that on September 5th General
Joffre considered that the "disposition
required had been realized," and he
ordered the armies to turn on the enemy
and face their front.The enemy advanced rapidly, even
imprudently. The mass thrown against
our army consisted of about 1,300,000
men, who, by various routes, approached
Paris.

KLUCK'S 520,000 WARRIORS.

By the Oise route Kluck and Bulow
(1st and 2nd armies) threw against us
520,000 warriors; the first of these ap-
peared to be marching on Paris, whereas
the second kept to Guise, and gained
Laon in the direction of Epernay.Hansen with the third army (120,000
men) was marching from Bethel on
Châlons, Duke Albrecht of Württemberg
(4th army), with 200,000 men, was ad-
vancing from Sedan in the direction of
Vitry le François, while the Imperial
Crown Prince, also at the head of 200,000
men (5th army), after having wheeled
around Verdun, and having passed the
Meuse and part of the Argonne, was
descending towards the Orain and the
Somme valleys.

HOW THE ALLIES WAITED.

The French army, which had turned
round, waited for them in a singularly
fortunate formation. The armies under
French, Esperey, Foch and Cury, on the
west and on the east, offered a front
slightly bent both on the left and on the
right, the army under Manoury being
in battle array in the Ourcq Valley,
from the north-west to the south-east, and
the army under Sarrail being ranged
between Revigny and Verdun, from the
north-east to the south-west, the one back-
ing upon the entrenched camp of Paris,
which Gallieni was activity fortifying,
and the other backing towards the en-
trenched camp of Verdun, which the
German army had not dared to attack
from the front.

THE ENEMY'S PERIL.

The Germans were making headway,
and were throwing themselves into a
kind of semi-circle. If the front would
only hold, and if the enemy attacked it
too long, the two armies might gradually
close in upon them and the German
defeat turn out to be a disaster.On the evening of September 6th the
Germans occupied the equivalent of
about 10 or 11 of the French Depart-
ments. After having left on the field
over 150,000 men the German army, with-
drawing 40, 60 and 80 kilometres (the
equivalent of eight of our Departments),
abandoned two-thirds of its attack.In addition to this the Germans
abandoned all their dreams of Paris
and Verdun, and they will never again
be seen beyond the line from which
they were thrown back on the evening
of September 13th.The account closes by stating that of
the errors which caused the German
defeat the chief one appears to have been
that of presumption.—Wireless Press.A MILLION CHILDREN
DEFECTIVE.STARTLING DISCLOSURE BY
SIR G. NEWMAN.Not less than a quarter of a million
children of school age are seriously crippled,
invalided, or disabled; not less
than a million are so physically or men-
tally defective or diseased as to be un-
able to derive reasonable benefit from
the education which the State provides.The number of elementary school
children is six millions.This startling statement on the physical
and mental condition of so large a
percentage of our "coming citizens" is
made in the annual report for 1915,
published as a Blue Book, of the chief
medical officers of the Board of Educa-
tion. Sir George Newman points out
that consideration of the situation seems
to indicate that the physical welfare, and
in part the education, of the child of
school age is dependent on its origins
upon ante-school conditions—healthy
parentage, care of infancy, a desirable
home life of nurture. It is dependent in
its issues upon post-school conditions;
continued physical education, supervision
of juvenile employment, and some practical
guidance in the duties of healthy and
responsible parenthood.In other words, if we are determined
to rear a healthy and virile race of high
capacity we must, from a physical stand-
point, begin earlier and continue later
than the hitherto accepted period of
education.Sir George lays particular stress upon
the extreme value of an open-air life and
a proper system of physical education.
The organization is ready, waiting for
the adoption and a powerful impulse,
and every child in the State should have
the full advantage of the open air and
of a systematic physical training.Disquieting figures are given by Sir
George as to the extent of juvenile em-
ployment caused by the war. It would
appear that in 1916 there were approxi-
mately 45,000 fewer children in the age-
groups 11 to 12 years and upwards on
the registers of public elementary schools
than in the light of experience in the
past 10 years would have been expected.
Inquiry has shown that on May 31st, 1916,
not less than 15,000 children were excused
for the purpose of agricultural whole-
time employment alone. Both of these
figures, the 45,000 and the 15,000, broadly
speaking, probably do not fully represent
the total loss.

MODERN WARFARE.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT
EQUIPMENT.Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., in the
New York Herald, gives some interesting
details of the ancient equipment which
the war has revived. The spade, man's
oldest implement, his very first inven-
tion, has been the rifle—that triumph
of modern ingenuity. The bayonet, which
was looked upon as almost an effort in-
strument of warfare, has come into its
own again; hand-to-hand fighting, which
was considered as quite surely a thing
of the past, has come back to be one of
the commonest of incidents; but prefer-
ably none of these has proved quite so
surprising as the fact that, in spite of
the velocity and destructive power of
modern missiles, defensive armour
has come back and the helmet at least
has been found of distinct service.

METAL HELMETS.

Before this war most of the German
troops wore metal helmets, or at least
caps of various kinds with metal brac-
ings, which greatly protected them
against injuries from the sword. Uhlans
helmets probably afford an absolute
protection from this form of attack, and
most of the officers of the German army
wear head-pieces which afford similar
protection. It was the French, however,
who deliberately experimented with and
then regularly adopted a steel helmet
for the protection of the troops fighting
in the trenches.The experience of previous wars was
that head wounds amounted to about 15
per cent. of all the wounds received by
soldiers.While this proportion of a little more
than one in seven of all wounds being
in the head region was more than might
be expected in previous wars, the per-
centage at the beginning of the present
war to twenty-five per cent., or prob-
ably a little bit more than one in four
of all the wounds received. When it is
recalled how much of the present con-
flict has taken the form of trench war-
fare, this is not a surprisingly high pro-
portion. Indeed, only for the hand-to-
hand combats which have characterized
attack and defence in the trenches it
would seem as if the proportion might
be even higher. As a general rule in
the past and even in the early part of
this war one in three at least of all head
wounds penetrated the skull and more
than half of these were fatal.

THEIR PROTECTIVE POWERS.

A recent analysis of statistics at one
clearing station in France, to which
wounded soldiers were brought, with
helmets worn by all the men in the
trenches, shows that penetrating gunshot
wounds of the head formed only a little
more than one-half of one per cent.
The total fractures of the skull from
all causes, in spite of all that we have
heard of clubbed rifles and the frightful
shell fire, were less than one per cent. This
immense reduction of wounds would
seem almost incredible only for the fact
that a large number of the helmets
showed signs of having been glanced
over or bore other marks of having been
hit by a missile of some kind which
would surely have produced a rather
serious injury only for the steel cover-
ing. In a good many cases where hel-
mets were rather badly damaged the
men had suffered no more serious injury
than a scalp wound. In not a few cases,
indeed, where helmets were dented or
showed signs of having been struck in
some way, the soldiers wearing them,
probably because of the excitement of
the conflict, were not even aware of the
fact that a bullet had touched them.The helmets are not bulletproof, when a
rifle bullet hits them directly and, of
course, cannot be made heavy enough,
without seriously incommencing the
soldier, to offer much resistance to a
large piece of shell, but they do protect
rather completely against glancing mis-
siles of any kind.
It will be realized at the beginning
of the war a great many men were in-
jured seriously, or even killed, in whom
scarcely a sign of any wound could be
found. Indeed, in not a few cases of
men instantly killed by a shell exploding
in their neighbourhood there was ques-
tion either of their having been shocked
to death or of the shell containing some
gas which had snuffed out life. Men
were found dead apparently without a
wound of any kind to show how the fatal
issue had occurred. This was at the be-
ginning of the war. More careful ex-
amination of these bodies later on, how-
ever, showed that very often minute
pieces of shell scarcely thicker than a
sheet of paper had been driven with
high velocity through the skull, inflic-
ing only a very slight wound and yet
killing instantly by hurting a vital
part. Deaths of this kind are almost
completely prevented by the use of the
helmet.

THE BRITISH HELMET.

As a consequence of these wounds being
often in the lower part of the skull—
or what is popularly called the back
of the head or upper part of the neck
—the British, when it came to devising
their helmets, gave it a wide, downward
sloping brim, which protects particularly
the side and back of the neck, though
it affords better protection to the
temples and upper part of the face than
does the French helmet, which is made
especially for the protection of the top
sides of the head. The British helmet
is severely plain cup-shaped, with ir-
regular flange, and because of the
breadth of the brim looks much shal-
lower than the French helmet. It is
not actually so, however, but is deeper.
This British helmet has a smooth, round
top, while the crown of the French
helmet has a prominent ridge, tapering
centrally backward.The British helmet does not fit so
tightly around the head as that of the
French, standing away indeed about
one-third of an inch all round. This
allows for some ventilation, though the
weight of the helmet is borne by a
padded leather band fixed to the inner
side of the steel cap by a series of India
rubber buffers, each about the thickness
of a lead pencil and about an inch long.
This makes a sort of rubber tire to
take up shocks of all kinds. The resili-
ent India rubber is quite capable of
diffusing and even neutralising the
force of a blow which might otherwise
prove fatal.In many cases there seems to be no
doubt that not only were lives saved by
this contrivance, but what would other-
wise have been a serious wound has often
been converted into a mere bruise or scalp
wound, requiring only a few days for
healing. The French helmet, fitting so
closely to the head, conducts the shock
direct to the brain pan and gives concus-
sion at least to the brain when it does
not produce more serious consequences.
In spite of the weight of the British
helmet, which constitutes its most serious
drawback, it has proved such a good pro-
tection that there is a question of pro-
tecting the brain still further so as to guard
against bomb fragments or other missiles
rising upward from a point within a com-
paratively short radius of the wearer. As
this is exactly the way in which the hel-
met of the old coats of mail gradually
increased as covering for the head the
modern helmet evolution becomes even
more interesting. At first there was
nothing but a pot-like cover for the head
and then, later, flanges and brims and
side pieces were added to it and then
ultimately a visor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARRESTS IN HOLLAND.

ALLEGED SHIPPING NEWS FOR
U-BOATS.

[BY CHARLES TOWER.]

The two men recently arrested by the
Dutch police on suspicion of being spies
in the pay of Germany are believed to
be chiefly responsible for the recent
sinking of Dutch, British, and Norwegian
merchant steamers running from Rotter-
dam to British ports. The men are a
German named Hansen, formerly an
officer in one of the German Vulcan
Company's steamers and a Dutch-
man, Jacob Dirkzwager, who was a
British Consular agent at Maasluis
and the Hook of Holland until March,
1915. His father is still Norwegian
Consular agent, and the Dirkzwager
firm, of which both are members, were
until last year Lloyd's agents at
Maasluis, Vlaardingen, and the Hook of
Holland.Hansen was first officer of a ship laid
up since August, 1914, in the Vulcan
private dock near Vlaardingen. For
some time he was the caretaker of three
Vulcan ships. Later, when dismissed, he
rejoined at Vlaardingen, calling him-
self a trade agent. He appeared to
have plenty of money and frequently
made trips to call on Dirkzwager at
Maasluis and also went to the Hook of
Holland. His activities led to his
correspondence being watched, and pre-
sently, it is alleged, it was found that
Dirkzwager had sent him a telegram
giving exact details of the cargo of the
Dutavier IV, and the hour of her
sailing. One ship, which carried 60
passengers and food for English sub-
marines, was detained for 24 hours at the Hook of
Holland, thus probably escaping German
submarines.Dirkzwager and Hansen are alleged
to be responsible for the destruction of
the *Zaccaroni*. The former, it is sug-
gested, probably betrayed to Hansen for
German use details of the landing of
several Norwegian steamers destined for
England and sunk with suspicious
regularity recently. A German woman
named Fraulien Zwierpey was also, it is
thought, connected with the men. Her
business, it is suggested, was to give
telegraphic details of meat shipped from
Holland for England. She obtained her
information from butchers at the export
slaughter-house at the Hook of Holland.
—Daily Mail.rubber buffers, each about the thickness
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modern helmet evolution becomes even
more interesting. At first there was
nothing but a pot-like cover for the head
and then, later, flanges and brims and
side pieces were added to it and then
ultimately a visor.As the modern helmet grows in size
it is tempted to wonder whether there
might not be yet a sharp-edged face pro-
tecting device added to the present helmet
with reasonably large slots for eyes and
for breathing purposes which would give
renewed confidence at least in charging
trenches. As it is, the helmet with
goggles and otherwise complete head
covering, which has to be worn so as to
protect against poisonous gases, shows
how far modern military authorities are
quite willing to go back to the old-
fashioned ideas if they can be of help in
the protection of the soldier.

THE BREAST PLATE.

The breast plate which has proved use-
ful to cuirassiers and the recognition of
the fact that horsemen could be protected
to some extent at least by metal and
leather apparatus of various kinds might
naturally have suggested the use of steel
plates to afford some protection against
abdominal and thoracic wounds for foot
soldiers. The steel plate has been tried,
but it is not nearly so efficient as the
helmet for protective purposes. Steel
plates of various kinds were experi-
mented with, particularly for the charg-
ing of trenches, but as bullets hit them
often quite directly, penetration is almost
inevitable. Attempts to fashion the
plates with a sharp angle at the centre
so that they might thus be made lighter
and yet cause the bullets to glance were
without much favourable effect in lower-
ing the number of wounds. Bullets that
glance from the head usually go off into
the air; those that glance from breast
plates, however, are still likely to hit
soldiers in the neighbourhood and the
protection afforded to one endangers
others to some extent.The success of the helmet, however, has
created the feeling that probably breast
plates could be made much more effective
for protective purposes, especially in
charging trenches, than has been possible
up to this.The fact that armour should come back
at all is surprising enough, but that it
should prove even comparatively so suc-
cessful has added another to the entirely
unexpected events of the war. A hel-
meted, breast-plated soldier charging directly
into a trench is such a reversal to old-
time warfare as to be almost amusing if
it were not so amazing. The war prob-
ably, however, has other and even greater
surprises than this still in store for us.SEAGER'S
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